INFORMATION LETTER

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CPR 56, Covering Apricots and Cherries, Is Basic Fruit Pricing Order

The OPS is studying the impact of the new price control law on the regulations that have been issued, with the view to making such amendments or adjustments as will be necessary to comply with the Defense Production Act. In the meantime, the effective date of CPR 56 has been extended to August 10 and CPR 55 to August 20. It is understood that OPS will extend the date for filing reports by about 10 days.

Ceiling Price Regulation 56, containing the formula for calculating ceiling prices on the 1951 packs of canned apricots, sweet cherries and red sour pitted cherries, was issued by the Office of Price Stabilization July 30, effective July 31.

CPR 56 was reproduced by N.C.A. and copies were mailed early this week to all canners of deciduous fruits. Official copies of the order will be mailed to members as soon as they are available.

While CPR 56 at present provides a pricing method only for apricots and cherries, it will be amended from time to time to provide adjustment factors for other fruits of the 1951 pack. However, it is not expected that the order will be made applicable to citrus products. The regulation contains a table listing the permitted raw material adjustments for other fruits. This table simply spells out the raw material cost adjustments based on legal minimum prices which have been published by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

To determine a ceiling price for an item of apricots or cherries, the canner first determines his weighted average sales price during the first 60 days beginning with the first day in 1948 that the processor packed any item of the product. Sales during this

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OPS Issues Many Price Orders Before Signing of Defense Act

While the bill amending and extending the Defense Production Act was awaiting signature by the President, the Office of Price Stabilization acted in an apparent attempt to minimize the effect of the price raises permitted under the new law.

In issuing a series of last-minute orders, on July 30 and 31, OPS apparently acted on the conclusion that the date on which a regulation is issued is the controlling factor with respect to whether the regulation itself must conform to the new pricing standard or whether the seller can be limited to his right to file an individual application for adjustment.

The President signed the Defense Production Act amendments on July 31 as P.L. 96 *(story on page 286)*.

Before the new law became effective on August 1, OPS issued a number of pricing regulations, including the following:

CPR 56, establishing the method for calculating ceiling prices for all canned fruits and berries, except citrus *(story above)*;

Revocation of GOR 13, and the putting into effect of the major manufacturing orders, including CPR 22, which GOR 13 had held in suspension *(story on page 286)*;

CPR 61, a new export pricing order *(story on page 286)*; and

CPR 65, setting specific dollars-and-cents ceiling prices for the 1951 pack of canned salmon.

Fruit Set-Aside Amendment Ready for Issuance

An amendment to the fruit set-aside order, DFO 2 SO 2, has been drafted and is scheduled for issuance by the Production and Marketing Administration Monday, August 6.

Final Order Establishes Standards for Canned Corn

The final order establishing standards of identity, quality and fill of container for canned corn is scheduled for publication in the *Federal Register* of August 4. The order becomes effective January 1, 1952.

Because the final order makes only one change in the text of the proposed order, which was reproduced in the INFORMATION LETTER of June 23, page 244, the text is not being republished.

The one change that was made covers the length of silk specified for cream style corn. This is changed from 5 inches to 6 inches.

Canners should make this change in their copies of the text of the proposed order. In the INFORMATION LETTER of June 23, this change would be made in two places: first, in Finding of Fact 16, page 246, left-hand column, at the end of line 12; and second, in the order itself, § 51.21 (2) (iv), page 248, right-hand column.

Attention is called to the effective date of this order. All shipments of canned corn on or after January 1, 1952, must comply with all of the provisions of these new standards.

WSB Authorizes Canners To Raise Wages during Packing

The Wage Stabilization Board has adopted a resolution permitting food processors—without prior approval of the WSB—to pay rates which maintain 1950 differentials between the wages of processing establishments and agricultural wages in the same area.

The WSB announced on July 27 that this action was intended "to restore traditional differentials between cannery and agricultural wages in order to facilitate the processing of the 1951 crop of perishable fruits and vegetables."

Officials said the resolution was passed as an interim measure to meet the critical manpower problem currently faced by canners and packers, and the authorization is limited to

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DEFENSE

President Signs Defense Act, With New Pricing Provisions

The President on July 31 signed an 11-month extension of the Defense Production Act. In doing so, he said in part:

". . . Many of the new provisions are complicated and vague, and it has not been possible, in the brief time since Congress passed the law, to estimate fully all of its effects on present price ceilings and on the administration of price control.

". . . In general, the Act will roll price ceilings forward from their present levels, pushing them up to heights that we cannot yet foresee. Furthermore, the Act greatly increases and complicates the administrative difficulties of price control. As a result, even after prices have reached the new and higher levels which the law requires, we may not be able to keep them from going still higher."

The key change made in the law consisted of the addition of the compromise paragraph prepared by the conference committee. This specifies that:

"(4) After the enactment of this paragraph no ceiling price on any material (other than an agricultural commodity) or on any service shall become effective which is below the lower of (A) the price prevailing just before the date of issuance of the regulation or order establishing such ceiling price, or (B) the price prevailing during the period January 25, 1951, to February 24, 1951, inclusive. Nothing in this paragraph shall prohibit the establishment or maintenance of a ceiling price with respect to any material (other than an agricultural commodity) or service which (1) is based upon the highest price between January 1, 1950, and June 24, 1950, inclusive, if such ceiling price reflects adjustments for increases or decreases in costs occurring subsequent to the date on which such highest price was received and prior to July 26, 1951, or (2) is established under a regulation issued prior to the enactment of this paragraph. Upon application and a proper showing of his prices and costs by any person subject to a ceiling price, the President shall adjust such ceiling price in the manner prescribed in clause (1) of the preceding sentence. For the purposes of this paragraph the term 'costs' includes material, indirect and direct labor, factory, selling, advertising, office, and all other production, distribution, trasportation and administrative costs, except such as the President may determine to be unreasonable and excessive."

This provision represents an extraordinarily confusing compromise of two issues. The first was the Congressional feeling that there should be some limitation on rollbacks. The other was the view held by many that price ceilings should in the future reflect all indirect as well as direct cost increases from June 24, 1950, prior to the Korean outbreak, to July 26, 1951. The Administration urged, however, that it would be disturbing to business to require sellers to recalculate prices established under regulations already issued.

The conference committee compromise reflects almost all of these views in somewhat inconsistent fashion. Precisely how this language will be interpreted by the OPS remains to be seen.

It is apparent from the text of the amendment that in all future regulations a pricing standard—specified in clause (1) of the second sentence—must be employed which includes all costs except those determined to be "unreasonable and excessive." On the other hand, most if not all of the pricing regulations presently issued are based on far more restrictive pricing standards which do not reflect indirect costs and do not reflect direct cost increases beyond March 15, 1951. The third sentence of the amendment contemplates that upon *individual* application the OPS shall adjust prices under regulations presently issued to reflect the broader pricing standard in clause (1).

Estimates as to the number of persons who might be qualified to file individual application for price ceiling adjustments range as high as 100,000. Whether OPS will endeavor to deal with this price adjustment problem on an individual basis or on some broader basis involving the adjustments of regulations will have to be determined.

While the bill extending the Defense Production Act was awaiting the Presidential signature, OPS took a series of last-minute actions in an attempt to minimize the effect of the new price control provisions. Apparently OPS acted on the conclusion that the date on which the regulation is issued rather than the date on which the regulation becomes effective is the controlling factor with respect to whether the regulation itself must adopt the new pricing standard or whether the seller can be limited to his right to file an individual application for adjustment. On July 31, CPR 56 was issued establishing the method for calculating ceiling prices for all canned and processed fruits and berries (other than citrus). OPS revoked GOR 13 and put into effect the major manufacturing orders which GOR 13 had held in suspension, and issued CPR 61, a new export pricing order, and a host of other price regulations applicable to other products.

CPR 22 Reinstated

OPS has acted to revoke GOR 13 which suspended the operation of a number of regulations including CPR 22 for those sellers as to whom they were not in effect on June 30, 1951. In addition, an amendment has been issued to CPR 22 making it fully effective in accordance with the terms of the original regulation and amendments.

The actual texts of these orders have not been made available at this writing, and it is not possible, therefore, to give the complete details. It is understood, however, that the date by which reports under CPR 22 must be filed has been extended until August 13, 1951, and that no further extensions will be granted. Ceiling prices under CPR 22 may be put into effect at any time prior to August 13 that the reporting requirements of the regulation are met. Furthermore, if reports were filed during July when CPR 22 was suspended, the 15-day period required under the regulation before price increases can be effective runs from the date of filing.

CPR 61, Export Pricing

The Office of Price Stabilization on July 31 issued CPR 61 setting out in detail the method by which merchant-exporters and producer-exporters will calculate ceiling prices for the commodities which they sell in areas outside of the continental United States or its territories or possessions. The regulation is to become effective August 6.

The General Ceiling Price Regulation and CPR 22 had contained very general provisions dealing with the pricing of commodities exported from the United States. Subsequent regulations specifically applying ceilings to canned foods, such as CPR 42 and CPR 55, had merely referred canners to the forthcoming regulation dealing with exports. In general, CPR 61 follows the pattern of GCPR and CPR 22 in permitting the canner-exporter to maintain his customary differentials between prices on export and domestic sales.

Under CPR 61, a canner who packs canned foods for export determines

his ceiling price for the export sale by adding to his domestic ceiling price at point of delivery for his largest class of domestic purchaser a percentage markup determined by reference to a representative calendar quarter during the base period January 1, 1949 to June 30, 1950, plus his actual cost of exportation. For sales *for export*, meaning sales to a buyer located in the continental United States or its territories or possessions, of commodities destined for export without resale, the pricing method is substantially the same.

The formula for calculating the base period markup to which the exporter is entitled and the method for establishing a ceiling price where no base period sales of the commodity have been made are included in the regulation. Canners should refer to the actual text of the regulation for determination of their export ceiling prices on commodities packed by them.

WSB Wage Authorization

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the 1951 canning and packing season, according to the announcement.

Recent adjustments in agricultural wages under General Wage Regulation 11 upset in many areas the normal differentials between farm and cannery rates, the WSB said. The latter concerns sought a corresponding adjustment in cannery rates in order to obtain sufficient manpower to process the 1951 tomato crop and other perishable fruits and vegetables.

The text of the WSB resolution is quoted:

"The Wage Stabilization Board resolves that for the 1951 canning and packing season, establishments engaged in the seasonal canning, packing, freezing and dehydrating of perishable fruits and vegetables may, without prior approval of the Board, pay rates which maintain 1950 differentials between the wages paid by such establishments and agricultural wages in the same area. Employers shall report within thirty days to the nearest office of the Wage and Hour Division of the Department of Labor adjustments made pursuant to this resolution.

"The regional directors of the Board shall review promptly reports made under the provisions of the preceding paragraph. Where wage adjustments have been made which do not conform to the provisions of this resolution, regional directors shall report the facts to the Board."

NPA Outlines General Quotas For Can Use under Next M-25

The National Production Authority this week outlined terms of a proposed amendment to the can order, M-25, which would set up three independent groups of can uses and would specify permitted percentages of base period can production for each use.

The base period may be either 1949 or 1950. NPA also announced:

"Group I would include perishable foods generally and some essential nonfood uses such as blood and blood plasma containers and cans for certain chemicals and drugs. This group would be permitted an unlimited rate or, where specified, a certain percentage of 100 percent or more.

"Group II would include such food items as coffee, baking powder, shortening and soups and such nonfood items as anti-freeze, tooth powder, motor oils, paints and ointments. Production of cans for these and similar purposes would be limited to 90 percent of the base period rate.

"Group III would include cans for beer, dog food, home-size containers of fruit butters, jams and jellies; window sprays, solvent, cleaning fluids, lighter fluids, shoe polish and stock and poultry food, and other such items. Production of cans for these purposes would be limited to 70 percent of the base period."

NPA outlined these terms before a meeting with its Can Manufacturers Industry Advisory Committee on August 1.

NPA also told the group that tin can manufacturers will get a minimum of 1,000,000 tons of steel each quarter during the 12-month period beginning October 1. It was emphasized that this will be a "floor" rather than a "ceiling" on steel allotments for the industry and that the amount will be subject to adjustment upward each quarter, depending on the availability of steel and the relative importance of the needs of all industries using steel.

For the fourth quarter of this year, NPA said, an additional 100,000 tons of steel is being held in reserve temporarily to be allocated to can manufacturers if they show an essential need for that amount above the minimum 1,000,000-ton allotment. NPA indicated that this practice might be continued through succeeding quarters.

Industry spokesmen said that they would certainly need the additional 100,000 tons in the fourth quarter because they had been digging into their inventories to meet current can demands. They had indicated at an earlier meeting that they would like to have 1,200,000 tons a quarter, but NPA said that the steel shortage makes this impossible.

The can manufacturers said that in some instances it might be possible to make lighter cans for certain purposes and asked that, if they were able to do this, they be permitted to produce more cans. They pointed out that this "stretching" system would not entail the use of additional steel. NPA said it would consider granting permission to can manufacturers who felt they could increase their output in this fashion. Industry men themselves, however, warned that in general there could be no reduction in can weight without danger of producing unsatisfactory cans. For certain uses, however, this might be possible, they said.

Crop Loss Allowances on Prunes and Bartlett Pears

The Office of Price Stabilization announced on July 26 that the ceiling price regulation now being prepared for processed prunes will reflect an increase in grower's price for this item resulting from substantial crop losses in the producing areas.

The maximum raw material costs for prunes for canning and freezing in Washington, Oregon and Idaho which, if paid, may be reflected in ceiling prices will be $67 per ton, the agency said.

These adjustments are made in accordance with the provisions of Section 402 (d) (3) of the Defense Production Act of 1950, which requires that appropriate allowances shall be made in ceiling prices for processed agricultural commodities to reflect substantial reductions in merchantable crop yields, unusual increases in the cost of production and other hazards occurring in connection with the production and marketing of agricultural commodities.

The normal legal minimum for prunes for canning and freezing was adjusted by the percentage of 1951 processing crop of the 10-year (1940-49) average crop as reported by the U. S. Department of Agriculture in the producing areas.

OPS also announced that no adjustment in the ceiling price for Bartlett pears for canning and freezing is warranted at this time. According to the U. S. Department of Agriculture July crop report, Bartlett pear production is indicated as 93 percent of normal for the Washington-Oregon area. A 7 percent crop reduction, OPS said, would not be considered as substantially below normal.

Food Industry Helps Reclaim Canned Foods in Flood

Leaders in the food products industry in the Kansas City area are forming Food Products Reclamation Service, Inc., and are donating their service for owners of canned foods inundated in the recent floods.

The Food Products Reclamation Service will provide this reconditioning service at actual cost to any member of the food industry who suffered damage in the flood. It is the intention at first to handle only round, filled cans. Outside enameled or lithographed cans will not be processed, for the present at least.

Mechanical can cleaning equipment of Lansing B. Warner, Inc., has been made available to the Service to do the reconditioning, and their salvage superintendent will supervise the operations under direction of an administrator chosen by the Service.

Anyone interested in making use of the Service may obtain information by writing or telephoning George Van Voorst, Rutherford Food Corp., 416 E. 3rd St., Kansas City 6E, Mo. (telephone Baltimore 1441), or James W. Wardell, district sales manager, American Can Company, Kansas City, Mo. (telephone Baltimore 3077).

The extent of damage to canned and glassed foods involved in the flood is not yet known. In addition to stocks in buildings, a number of loaded freight cars in railroad yards were flooded.

Canned Fruit Pricing, CPR 56

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period of prior as well as current year's pack may be included. The canner then adjusts his base price by a factor which OPS states is intended to cover certain material and labor cost increases which have occurred since 1948. These factors are on an area basis.

The canner next determines his adjustment for sugar cost increases which have been incurred since the 1948 base period. Two methods of calculating the sugar cost increase are provided. The first is applicable to apricots and cherries and certain other fruits such as fruit cocktail, peaches, pears, applesauce, plums and fresh prunes (when these are added to the regulation), and the second will apply to all other fruits and berries which may be added from time to time. The first method provides that a processor shall determine the amount of his increased cost per hundredweight, from this determine the "multiplier" which corresponds to his increased cost per hundredweight, as listed in a table provided in the regulation, and then multiply certain dollars and cents figures provided in another table, adding the result to his adjusted base period price.

The alternative method of figuring the sugar cost increase applicable to the other fruits consists essentially of determining the increase in price of sugar between 1948 and 1951 and converting it to cents per dozen of finished product. For processors who use mixtures of sucrose, dextrose and other sweeteners, a method is provided for converting on the basis of a table in the publication *Conversion Factors and Weights and Measures for Agricultural Commodities and Their Products* issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Production and Marketing Administration, August, 1947, or equivalent tables.

The fourth and final step in computing the ceiling price relates to the determination of the raw material cost. If the raw material cost for 1951 exceeds the 1948 cost and the permitted adjustment in Table III of the regulation is a plus figure, the canner may use either his actual increase or the increase in the table, whichever is lesser. If the 1951 cost exceeds the 1948 cost and the permitted adjustment in Table III is a minus quantity, he must use the decrease shown in the table. If the processor's 1948 cost exceeds his 1951 cost, he shall either use the actual decrease or the decrease in the table, whichever is greater. The raw material cost adjustment is then converted to a cost per dozen containers, and then adjusted for grade yield distribution according to his customary practice.

The processor may compute his ceiling price at any time after he first purchases raw material. However, if the raw material cost should go down, he is required to recalculate his ceiling price when he has purchased sufficient raw material to produce an amount equal to 20 percent of his 1950 pack of the item or if there was no pack in 1950, when he has produced 20 percent of his estimated 1951 pack. He is then required to recalculate his ceiling price if there has been any downward change in raw material cost at the completion of his pack and may not sell from inventory at a price higher than the recomputed ceiling price. If the raw material cost change during the pack has been an increase, the processor is not required to recalculate.

The regulation contains special pricing provisions for grower-processors, grower-owned cooperatives and other processors who purchase raw material on an open-end contract. It likewise contains a provision permitting the canner who sells in no more than "two classes of sales" to compute the ceiling price for the lower priced class of sale and make an upward adjustment for the higher price. The adjustment shall be the same dollars and cents differential which existed during the base period between the two classes of sales.

Other provisions provide simplified and self-executing methods of figuring ceiling prices where a canner did not sell a particular item during the base period, but who did sell other items which differ in container size or type, or grade. In the event a processor is unable to figure his ceiling price by any of these means, the regulation provides that he may use the simple average of the ceiling prices of the three processors located nearest his factory in the same pricing area, or if there are less than three, the average of the ceiling prices of those who are in the area. For those few processors who may be unable to determine a price by any of the above methods, the regulation provides that the canner may apply to OPS for authorization of a ceiling price.

Special pricing provisions are included for processor-wholesalers and processor-retailers.

Canners who customarily establish uniform factory prices for factories in different pricing areas may continue to do so in accordance with the provisions of the regulation. Likewise, canners who customarily sell on a delivered price basis may continue to do so by adding the amount of current transportation charges.

CPR 56 requires that ceiling prices for items covered by the regulation shall be reported to the Office of Price Stabilization within five days after such item is offered for sale or the ceiling price is recalculated. The forms on which such reports shall be submitted will be available from OPS shortly.

The usual sections containing definitions of terms used in the regulation, petitions for amendment, record keeping, treatment of taxes, transfers of physical assets, etc., are included.

A detailed analysis of CPR 56 will be prepared by N.C.A. Counsel and published in the INFORMATION LETTER at the earliest possible date.

STATISTICS

Stocks and Shipments Of Canned Vegetables

Reports on canners' stocks and shipments of canned beets and carrots have been compiled by the N.C.A. Division of Statistics, and detailed reports have been mailed to all canners packing these products.

Canned Beet Stocks and Shipments

	1949-50	1950-51
	(actual cases)	
Carryover, July 1	64,712	829,736
Pack	7,922,938	8,483,371
Total supply	7,987,650	9,313,107
Stocks, July 1	829,736	1,471,122
Shipments, May and June	714,878	862,150
Shipments, July 1 to July 1	7,157,914	7,841,985

Canned Carrot Stocks and Shipments

	1949-50	1950-51
	(actual cases)	
Carryover, July 1	718,573	528,533
Pack	1,663,591	1,704,614
Total supply	2,382,164	2,233,147
Stocks, July 1	528,533	343,201
Shipments, May and June	205,977	245,340
Shipments, July 1 to July 1	1,853,631	1,889,946

Poultry Canning

The quantity of poultry canned or used in canning during the first six months of this year has exceeded the quantities used during each of the same months last year, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The quantity canned during the first six months of 1951 totaled 97,561,000 pounds compared with 73,220,000 pounds during the same period last year, an increase of 33 percent.

PERSONNEL

C. F. Kunkel Retires

Retirement of Charles F. Kunkel, deputy director of the Fruit and Vegetable Branch of PMA, after 31 years' government service, has been announced by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Mr. Kunkel was concerned, during World War II, with several phases of civilian food needs.

New Soil Conservation Chief

Appointment of Donald A. Williams of the U. S. Department of Agriculture's Land and Water Resources Staff as Assistant Chief of the Soil Conservation Service in Charge of Operations was announced recently.

He succeeds A. E. Jones, who requested reassignment as regional research representative of the Service with headquarters at Lincoln, Nebr.

National Kraut Packers Assn.

The National Kraut Packers Association reelected its officers recently at the association's annual meeting. They are:

President—Martin Meeter, Meeter Bros. & Co., Lansing, Ill.; vice president—John M. Stroup, Empire State Pickling Co., Phelps, N. Y.; and secretary-treasurer—W. R. Moore, whose office is located at 207 Colson Bldg., St. Charles, Ill.

PROCUREMENT

Defense Order Appeals Board Established by DFO 4

Policies and procedures to be followed in connection with petitions for relief from hardship occasioned by Defense Food Orders, and for other exceptions and adjustments in administration by PMA of other defense orders, and the establishment of a PMA Defense Order Appeals Board to consider appeals from action taken on petitions, were announced July 31 by Clarence J. McCormick, Acting Secretary of Agriculture. The action was taken through the issuance of Defense Food Order 4 by the Production and Marketing Administration.

As a general rule, the Department stated, Defense Food Orders will provide for the filing of a petition with the official administering the order in any case where a person affected by the order believes that compliance with it would work an exceptional or unreasonable hardship on him or has other authorized grounds for an exception or adjustment. In case a petitioner is dissatisfied with action taken on his petition, he may appeal, in the manner prescribed in the order, to the PMA Defense Order Appeals Board. The Board will consider the appeal, and may—at its discretion—request additional data or hold informal hearings on the appeal before making its decision. Decisions of the Board are final.

PMA Administrator Gus F. Geissler designated Roy W. Lennartson, assistant administrator for marketing, as chairman of the PMA Defense Order Appeals Board, and named Richard B. Bridgforth and Harry B. Wirin as the other members. Charles G. Powell was designated as an alternate member.

Invitations for Bids

Quartermaster Purchasing Offices—111 East 16th Street, New York 3, N. Y.; 1819 West Pershing Road, Chicago 9, Ill.; Oakland Army Base, Oakland 14, Calif.

Veterans Administration—Procurement Division, Veterans Administration, Wash. 25, D. C.

The Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act will apply to all operations performed after the date of notice of award if the total value of a contract is $10,000 or over.

The QMC has invited sealed bids to furnish the following:

FRUIT JAMS—Quantities of various fruit jams (preserves) in No. 2 and No. 10 cans (Grade B), f.o.b. origin. Bids due in Chicago under QM-11-009-52-62 by Aug. 13.

The Veterans Administration has invited sealed bids to furnish the following:

PEACHES—9,000 dozen No. 2 cans water pack (Grade B) and 5,000 dozen No. 10 cans solid pack (Grade D) or equivalent in other size cans, f.o.b. destination. Bids due under S-41 by Aug. 22.

BEETS AND BEET PUREE—8,500 dozen No. 10 cans of beets (Grade A) and 5,250 dozen No. 2 cans of beet puree or equivalent in other size cans, f.o.b. destination. Bids due under S-42 by Aug. 22.

FIGS—8,500 dozen No. 2 cans water pack (Grade B), or equivalent in other size cans, f.o.b. destination. Bids due under S-43 by Aug. 23.

FOREIGN TRADE

Venezuelan Trade Agreement

The United States and Venezuela have agreed to negotiate changes in the trade agreement that has been in effect between the two countries since 1939. The usual formal notice of intention to negotiate will be issued soon by the State Department.

However, there will be no public announcement in this country of the commodities on which Venezuela will negotiate its tariffs. This will be determined by the governments of the two countries.

Because Venezuela is one of the largest markets for canned foods, canners may desire that the U. S. government seek reductions in Venezuelan tariffs on their products or seek other favorable trade treatment. Statements on the economic justification for reductions in Venezuela's tariffs on canned foods or for other trade treatment will be considered by the Committee for Reciprocity Information, c/o U. S. Tariff Commission, Washington 25, D. C.

MEETINGS

Dr. Cameron To Outline Results And Future Work with Subtilin

Dr. E. J. Cameron, Director of the N.C.A. Washington Research Laboratory, will present a paper entitled "Criteria of Acceptability for Antibiotics in Food Processing" at an important nutrition conference next week.

The occasion is the Gordon Research Conference on Food and Nutrition, to be held August 6 at Colby Junior College in New London, N. H.

Dr. Cameron will review research that has been directed to study of heat processing of canned foods during the past 30 years, and will outline the similar procedure which has been followed in the N.C.A. studies with antibiotics.

Results of studies with subtilin will be reviewed, and an outline of future work will be given. Emphasis will be placed on the fact that whatever sterilizing method is used, the basic requirement for efficiency is the same: all organisms capable of causing food poisoning must be destroyed.

Forthcoming Meetings

September 30-October 2—United States Wholesale Grocers Association, Fall Meeting, Hotel Statler, Washington, D. C.

October 11-13—National Canners Association, Meeting of Board of Directors, Mark Hopkins Hotel, San Francisco, Calif., and Dedication of N.C.A. Western Branch Laboratory building, Berkeley, Calif.

October 25-26—National Pickle Packers Association, Annual Meeting, Sheraton Hotel, Chicago

October 26-27—Florida Canners Association, 26th Annual Convention, Palm Beach Biltmore Hotel, Palm Beach

November 5-6—Iowa-Nebraska Canners Association, 50th Annual Convention, Hotel Ft. Des Moines, Des Moines, Iowa

November 9—Ozark Canners Association, Fall Meeting, Colonial Hotel, Springfield, Mo.

November 12-13—Wisconsin Canners Association, 44th Annual Convention, Schroeder Hotel, Milwaukee

November 15-16—Indiana Canners Association, Annual Convention, French Lick Springs Hotel, French Lick Springs

November 19-20—Pennsylvania Canners Association, Annual Convention, Penn Harris Hotel, Harrisburg

November 26—Illinois Canners Association, Annual Convention, Bismarck Hotel, Chicago

November 26-27—Michigan Canners Association, Fall Meeting, Pantlind Hotel, Grand Rapids

November 29-30—Tri-State Packers Association, 48th Annual Meeting, Philadelphia

December 6—Minnesota Canners Association, Annual Convention, Hotel St. Paul, St. Paul

December 6-7—Association of New York State Canners, Inc., 66th Annual Convention, Hotel Statler, Buffalo

January 16-18—Canadian Food Processors Association, Annual Convention, Chateau Frontenac, Quebec, P. Q.

January 17-18—National Pickle Packers Association, Winter Meeting, Roosevelt Hotel, New York City

January 19-22—Annual Conventions of National Canners Association, National Food Brokers Association, and Canning Machinery & Supplies Association, Atlantic City, N. J.

February 5-6—Minnesota Canners Association, 5th Annual Canners' and Fieldmen's Short Course, Hotel Radisson, Minneapolis

February 14-15—Ozark Canners Association, 44th Annual Convention, Colonial Hotel, Springfield, Mo.

March 6-7—Utah Canners Association, 40th Annual Convention, Hotel Utah, Salt Lake City

DEATHS

Leland S. Argall

Leland S. Argall, 59, a vice president, director and member of the executive committee of the California Packing Corporation, died July 31 following a brief illness.

A native Californian, Mr. Argall was graduated from Stanford University in 1915. After some years with the Marshall Canning Company in Marshalltown, Iowa, of which he became vice president and general manager, he joined the Midwest Canning Corporation, which became Calpak's Midwest Division, as vice president.

When the Midwest Division was created in 1935, Mr. Argall became division manager. In 1948, he was transferred to Calpak's general offices in San Francisco as assistant canned foods production manager. In 1950 he was made manager of Eastern canned foods production in charge of operations in the Midwest, Mountain States, Eastern and Florida Divisions.

Mr. Argall had served the N.C.A. in many ways, first as a member of its Board of Directors in 1923-25 and 1936-38. He also was on N.C.A.'s Simplification of Containers Committee 1925-28, chairman of the Kraut Section in 1929, the Manpower Committee 1943-47, and the Raw Products Committee 1939-45 and 1949 to the present.

John T. Tenneson, Sr.

John T. Tenneson, Sr., 57, president of the Superior Packing Co., the Pyramid Fisheries Co., Inc., and the Columbia River Salmon Co., Inc., died suddenly at Tenakee Springs, Alaska, July 28.

Born in Norway, Mr. Tenneson moved to Seattle in 1912 and since then has been associated with the salmon canning industry. For a number of years he had been a member of the Advisory Board of the Northwest Branch of N.C.A., a trustee of the Association of Pacific Fisheries, and a director of the Alaska Salmon Industry, Inc. He was also a former chairman of the board of directors of the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco.

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